

THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

Girls' Basketball Teams Hold Inter-Class Games To Decide Championships

Tennis and Hockey Replace Indoor Sports When Spring Approaches—Many Festivities Planned For Vacation. Western Juniors Win Title.

THE closing of the schools for the holidays signalled the close of the season of indoor sports for many of the high school girls. Interclass games to decide the school championships have either been completed or will be soon after school is resumed. Several of the schools are negotiating for tennis courts, and hockey will be a feature of the spring season in at least two high schools. A number of dances and parties have been planned for this week, since many high school graduates are in the city for their college vacations.

Company F of Eastern had charge of a benefit performance of "Within the Law" at Poll's last evening.

The Juniors of Western have won the right to add their class numerals to the gymnasium banner which means the school championship. They won the first two games of the series of three, so that the third game was unnecessary to decide the championship. The Juniors won the first game by 15 to 9. The second was more closely contested, for the Juniors maintained a lead for nearly all the first half of the game, the score being 8 to 6. In the second half, the Juniors forwards improved, making ten points while the Seniors only tallied four. There was little fouling, though the Juniors broke the rules more often than the Seniors, who made two points in the second half on free throws.

The work of the forwards was irregular. One of the Seniors, who seldom tried for goal, passing to Marjorie Cohen, the left forward, who played carefully and made all the points for her team. The Juniors were more successful in passing though they were often blocked. Their points often seemed lucky, instead of the result of careful aim. Both Maria Bisset and Harriet Miller, the two Juniors forwards, contributed to the score, Miss Miller doing the more effective basket shooting.

The Juniors could scarcely have been improved, and the good work of the Seniors guards often proved futile because of their successful blocking. Juniors playing on the winning team in two of the championship games receive W's.

On Wednesday afternoon, after the last game, a party marked the close of the Western basketball season.

Members of the teams are as follows: Seniors—Alice Cohen, center; Marjorie Cohen, forwards; Marjorie West and Margaret Prestles, guards; Elizabeth Schaaf, jumping center; Miriam Gould and Marie Eaker, side centers. Juniors—

Maria Bisset and Harriet Miller, forwards; Margaret Mitchell and Louise Cootie, guards; Helen Cummins, jumping center; Carolyn Smith and Elizabeth Stetson, side centers.

The class teams of Technical are playing the series for the school championship. One game has been played. The others will be played off after the holidays.

George Washington won the return game from Temple University of Philadelphia last week by 30 to 15. Temple also lost the game in Philadelphia, and the girls of this team were confident that they would win in Washington by a large margin.

The Washington team plans to play a return game with Fredericksburg about the middle of April. The trip will be made in automobiles and at least four cars will be used.

Next Friday will be the last time that the Central teams will use Eppan this spring. The tennis season will begin to take the place of basketball.

The Western freshmen classes in gymnasium work have been able to have work out of doors all winter on the Georgetown field. Basketball, baseball, tennis, and hockey have been the sports enjoyed. The classes have been large enough to form at least two complete hockey teams at each appointment. There have been very few days when bad weather forced the abandonment of outdoor games.

The athletic clubhouse is expected to be a boon to the Western girls when the high school is finished. They raised the money for it by their own efforts.

The girls of Technical expect to have tennis and hockey as their outdoor sports this spring. The Bloomingdale playground courts will be used, as last year. It is hoped that the vacant lot at Ninth and Rhode Island avenue can be secured for the hockey field, since it is the right size and is very near the school.

The doubles in tennis for the inter-school championship between Central and Technical will be played off sometime after the school tennis associations are organized for the spring.

The Mayflower Club, comprising pupils from all the high schools, will have a dance tonight.

Phi Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, of Eastern, will have a dance Friday evening. The fraternity had a strategy recently with rather disastrous results, for the wagon stuck in the mud coming home, and the weary party arrived in the city about daybreak.

FEMININE FOIBLES By Annette Bradshaw



Annette Bradshaw

GOSSIP—"That's what she says—but this is what really happened."

Arrangement of a Half Acre Garden

Rotation and Succession of Crops Will Furnish Enough Vegetables For Family of Six.

House Garden Series, No. 1.

(Prepared by the Department of Agriculture.)

A GARDEN of one-quarter to one-half acre is sufficient for an average family, and should produce enough vegetables for use throughout the year. This fact is brought out in a new Farmers' Bulletin (No. 67), entitled "The Home Garden in the South."

One-fourth of an acre alone can be made to supply a family of six, if close attention is given to the rotation and succession of crops, and interplanting. Where land is plentiful it is recommended that a sufficient area be set aside to allow part of the garden to be planted to a soil-improving crop each year.

The location of permanent crops, such as asparagus, rhubarb, and small fruits, should be carefully considered. These crops should be placed at one side, so they will not be in the way when the garden is plowed. Here is a plan for a garden 20 feet long and 10 feet wide. The vegetables are planted in rows running the length of the garden.

To the left of asparagus may be located a hotbed, cold frame, and seed bed, being eight, twelve, and sixteen feet long, respectively, and six feet wide. The asparagus is located six feet from the outer edge of the garden. The next four rows, which are fifteen inches apart, are to be devoted one each to corn, parsnips, beets, and radishes. These are long-season crops, and are not used in a succession.

The next two rows are devoted to lettuce, radishes, and onion sets, and after these are harvested the area is to be occupied by an autumn crop of celery.

The next two rows are to be sown with onion seed for mature bulbs, and this is also to be followed by autumn celery.

Two Rows of Peas. The next two rows, which are three feet apart, are to be planted with early peas, one row to be planted ten days ahead of the other, and both rows to be followed by an autumn planting of cabbage. The next two rows, which are also three feet apart, are to be planted to a late variety of peas, one sown a week or ten days in advance of the other, and as soon as these are harvested the ground is to be prepared for an autumn crop of cabbage. This will give four rows of autumn cabbage.

The next row is to be devoted to early cabbage, followed by autumn planting of beans, and one-half of the next row is to be planted to early cabbage, followed by autumn beans. The other half of that row is to be planted to cauliflower, followed by autumn beans. The next row, which is two and a half feet from the row of cabbage, is to be devoted to collards or kohlrabi, followed by autumn peas. The next

three rows are to be devoted to early potatoes, after the potatoes are removed autumn peas are to be planted in succession, about a week apart.

Turnips and Spinach.

Next to the early potatoes comes three rows of beans, planted in succession, and followed in the autumn by two rows of turnips and one row of spinach. The next row, which is four feet from the beans, is planted in okra, which is to be followed by spinach. The next row, which is three feet from the row of okra, is to be planted to tomatoes, followed by kale and mustard, for winter use. One-half of the next row is to be planted to tomatoes and one-half to eggplants, and peppers, followed by mustard and kale for winter use.

The next row to the tomatoes is to be occupied by bush lima beans, followed in the autumn by kale, mustard and whatever has been planted in the preceding row. The next row is six feet from the row of bush lima beans, and is to be devoted partly to watermelons and partly to winter squashes. The next two rows are three feet from the former and are to be devoted to early sweet corn, followed by autumn potatoes, and the last row in the garden, which is 4 feet from the sweet corn, is to be devoted to pole lima beans.

Importance of Cultivation.

An important consideration in planning the garden is the kind of cultivation to be given. Horse cultivation is recommended whenever possible, and where the work is to be done mainly by means of horse tools the garden should be long and narrow, with the rows running the long way.

The garden should have no paths

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Stiff Joints Result From Various Causes and Come Through Slow Process

By DR. LEONARD K. EENE HIRSHBERG.

(Copyright 1915, by the Newspaper-Feature Service, Inc.)

YOU have been in the best of health. Suddenly you fall ill with a "sore throat." Just when you call the doctor to exclude diphtheria the throat "gets well." Doctors have to hurry to their patients often or the patient is well before the Aesculapius arrives.

Shortly thereafter—or maybe years afterward—a gritty, grating, rough, creaky, scratchy, rustling-like sound is heard, or rather felt, in the knee joint, shoulder joint, or indeed, in several joints. This may be the end of the matter, or the process may stop only with a fixed, deformed, stiff, immovable joint.

Lately Drs. Nathaniel Allison and Barney Brooks of St. Louis undertook experimentally to clarify this strange state of affairs.

In one of their investigations the St. Louis surgeons found that the disorders which fall to the lot of the knee joint or any other point depends somewhat upon the part of the bone injured. If two surfaces of the bone were denuded opposite each other, soft, fibrous tissue joined them together at the end of two months healing. No new bone, however, developed.

When two or more surfaces within any human point becomes immovable and bound stiffly together, medical pundits use the term "ankylosis."

Three Forms Known.

There are many possible kinds of "ankylosed" joints, but three of them are well understood. One deforms or stiffens the hinges of the joint with bony rigidity. Another is partly cartilage and partly fibrous scars, while the other is in part fibrous and in part bony.

The St. Louis experimenters employed dogs and used the knee joints particularly in their researches. The same care and attention was given to the dogs as would be given in operations upon mankind. Twenty experiments were performed, during which the joints were infected with bacteria, injured in various ways, and even excision of the joint carried out.

They discovered as a result of their

investigations that stiffness and rigid fixation in a joint never comes on suddenly. It is a slow, indolent process which may be stopped. At the end of six days, soft, fresh scar tissue begins to appear between the injured or infected surfaces. At the end of ten days after the accident or illness, tissue adheres to both surfaces and thus connects them.

Caused By Bacteria.

This soft, interlocking tissue does not become hard and noisy until three months or more afterward. Indeed, bone does not manifest its presence until five or six months or more after the infection or accident.

When bacteria or disease germs were inserted directly into the joints—after or during any sickness they flow into the joint—with the lymph or blood—it mattered not whether the microbes were those of tuberculosis or of pneumonia, of sore throat or of boils, the extent of damage to the joint varied only in degree, not in quality or kind.

A little redness, soreness or possibly swelling was later followed by fluid in the joint. Then "adhesions" or bits of thin scar tissue began to form and flow around or stick to the adjacent surfaces.

None of these things were visible to the unaided eye, and the little patients were often unaware of their joint disturbances.

These experiments as well as others confirm the knowledge and advice given here at various times, namely, that infections and fevers, sores and inflammations, boils, abscesses, adenoids, large tonsils, sore throats, dandruff, pimples and accidents may all be sources of arthritis, stiff joints and other ailments called "rheumatism" and falsely blamed on foods, diets and acids.

Dr. Hirschberg will answer questions for readers of The Times on medical, hygienic and sanitation subjects that are of general interest. He will not undertake to prescribe or offer advice for individual cases. Where the subject is not of general interest letters will be answered personally, if stamped and addressed in envelope, and enclosed address inquiries to Dr. L. K. Hirschberg, care this office.

SEEN IN THE SHOPS

By the Shopper

PARASOLS, of course! Plain or ruffled or puffed, just as you wish. You may have them for any price you wish to pay, also, of course. However, you can get quite a bargain for \$2 at one of the local stores. These are of silk, with little gold balls at the tips of the ribs. Perhaps one in silk of some plain color, such as Belgian blue, would give you the most service. Don't get anything too light in color, if you really wish to be protected from the sun. There are plenty of attractive parasols in the darker shades. Indeed, a darker color is a more effective foil to a pretty face than the paler tints.

An F street store is selling some well-made walking gaiters at a dollar a pair. They were made in Germany, especially for the store that sells them, and may be had in various tans, gray, black, and white.

One of the newest typewriters has

aroused a great deal of praise for

its lightness and easy action. It is

so small that it may be carried in a suitcase, yet it has all the improvements of other visible typewriters. These little machines cost \$2, and a store in F street has the agency for them.

A basket of silver filigree lined with glass makes a most effective flower holder. The price is \$7 at an F street department store. Slim bud vases of plain silver are to be had for \$1 at the same shop. The vogue for a single lovely bud in a slender vase appropriate to it has quite supplanted more elaborate floral decorations.

(Information giving the names of shops which carry the articles referred to in these columns will be furnished on request. Kindly mention date of issue when possible, and address "The Shopper.")

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH USE

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

A SPLENDID REGULATOR PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

Keeping Lids on the Kettles

Eternal Chase and Shuffling of Covers May Be Avoided By System in Kitchen.

By MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK,

Copyright, 1915, by Mrs. Christine Frederick

IN the kitchen it is a fuel-wasting maxim to "keep the lid on." Lids prevent the escape of steam and odors, and by returning the steam into the cooking utensil, hasten the cooking process.

There is a whole group of housekeepers who rise in my mind as typified by forever hunting lids. The frying-pan lid, the saucepan lid, the double-boiler lid, each necessitates a special place, and the lids are kept in a deep pantry drawer, when it is next impossible to fish out the desired one without disturbing and cluttering all the others. A better method is to keep lids in some kind of a rack, preferably of wire.

but the best method of all is to follow some plan that will unite the kitchen partners of pot and lid more permanently. The most efficient plan is to place separate pots on open shelves and place respective lids on the pots all the time, even when not in use.

Saving Waste Motion.

Then, when a pot is wanted, to there also is the lid joined thereto. And there is no waste motion, walking twenty feet, and handling ten different pieces, looking for this particular peculiar lid. Why more women do not follow this plan no one knows, except the great God Pan, whose votaries women are, and whose vagaries and weird methods of paying him tribute he knoweth only.

Like the bow unto the cord is, so unto the pot the lid is. And they should be inseparably joined. Knowing

An Adjustable Lid.

All lids are not alike. First, the knob that small gripping point, should not be of the variety fastened to the lid by a screw nut. Heat and water work loose the nut, and if we do not find it some day, it is our morning coffee pot, we may be likely not to find it anywhere, for it has worked loose and disappeared. Any lid and should have the metal strap attachment replacing the knob seen so universally in fireless cooker utensils. This metal strip is welded to the metal of the lid, and it is impossible to have a loose and finally a lost knob.

One of the greatest novelties in lids is a lid of adjustable size, which can transform its diameter from eight to eighteen inches or thereabouts. It is made of thin tin, fitted with a high handle, and looks like a giant snuffer. It is especially good for frying-pan use as because of the cavity over the food there is less smoke and odor in cooking such articles as fried potatoes. The efficient housewife must keep her lid on. She may use the new, improved, described, but at any rate she must keep her lid and pots together. So shall she save five feet miles of weary steps and her hands unnecessary motion.

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NURSE'S ERROR MAY COST LIFE.

Woman, Just Mother, Given Poison Tablets by Mistake.

Philadelphia, March 25.—Within a few hours after becoming a mother, Mrs. B. Roberts, 32, of Camden, may die as a result of poison tablets administered by mistake for medicine by a nurse.

Immediately after taking the tablets Mrs. Roberts became ill and was rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where she is in a serious condition.

There's no excuse for having a poison tablet anywhere, at any time, for any purpose. They're entirely unnecessary—for every doctor knows, and every nurse knows the danger in bichloride of mercury—and how easy to make a horrible mistake, as in this case. And they know the SAFETY and SATISFACTION in using

Tyree's Antiseptic Powder

That cannot do any harm—no matter if it should be swallowed by mistake. But it is in safe form—not to be confused with the things that are intended to be taken. If you don't let bichloride of mercury tablets come into the house you'll never face their fatal effects.

In all maternity cases, when the greatest care must be exercised, TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC Powder is the one ideal preparation.

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